(LIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2656.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1797.

LISLE, *September* 22.

The news of the return of lord Malmesbury, which I announced to you yesterday, is unfortunately confirmed.

The French legation remains here; it appears as if they waited the return of lord Malmesbury, to be at the arrival of a fresh courier from England. The British lord returns his passage for 15 days. Will it return? God grant it.

The proofs of all the plots of the interior and the exterior are now about being brought to light. A British agent has been arrested at Calais. He was the bearer of the most important correspondence, and his letters throw the greatest light on the extent of and the ties in the conspiracy. In these, lord Malmesbury, have you by the infamous Pitt, is completely unmasked. War, eternal war to Pitt, and to his government! Attention to his diplomatic speech! and, above all, attention to the return of Naples and Turin!

[Journal des Hommes Libres.]

Relative to the hopes of peace, the following observations are made by the Journal des Campagnes et des Armées.

"Frenchmen! never forget that it is Britain alone which directs the continental powers in their wars against you. How can you imagine that Austria will make a separate peace; are you ignorant of that power being always either openly or secretly in the pay of Great-Britain! Are you ignorant that the emperor, his ministry, and all his court, are saddled, bridled, mounted and whipped alone by Pitt? What is the wish of the British government? To keep the French from their island. They urge the Austrian hordes against us; they point emigrants and priests on our coasts; they murder the poor catholics in Ireland, because they are patriots and revolutionists; and they inundate us with refractory priests, because they are counter-revolutionists and royalists. Frenchmen! make a last effort to avenge humanity. Displace Mr. Pitt, and realize the hopes of Europe, so long wearied of British insolence. The soul of the coalition is in London; our enemies are there; disperse them, and punish the Irish, the Scottish, and the English republics; while our armies of the north establish the Rhine Germanic Republic. Let peace with every refractory government be made in Buonaparte's manner."

UDINA, *September* 6.

The French still continue their preparations for war, and have strengthened the fortifications of several places.

VIENNA, *September* 13.

On Sunday last a staff officer arrived here as courier, with dispatches from the marquis di Gallo, at Udina, which were immediately sent by the minister baron Thugut, to the emperor, at Baden. The officer left Udina on the 5th. The hopes of peace had somewhat revived after the arrival of Buonaparte, in that town; but no final result has yet taken place, and the difficulties that have hitherto existed do not appear to be removed. On the part of the French it is insisted that the emperor shall possess nothing in Italy, as such possessions must be dangerous to the tranquillity of the Cisalpine republic and the French power. We must, therefore, still remain in suspence as to the issue of the negociation. The Austrian army is well prepared, should the war recommence.

General Buonaparte, whose health has for some time been but in a weak state, receives the medical advice of the celebrated physician Muteatel, who is now one of the Directory of Cisalpine Republic.

According to some accounts, a part of the troops of the Hungarian levy will march for Italy.

MILAN, *September* 12.

Buonaparte has, for two months past, turned his attention to politics only; but, during these few days past, he is altogether employed in making preparations for war. Every thing announces that the signal of battle will soon be given.—Forty thousand Italians, and twenty-four thousand French, are under arms. What an Army, and what a General!

It appears that the French have equipped a Venetian fleet consisting of 24 ships of war, to be joined by the squadron from Toulon. When this junction is effected, it is supposed that the fleet will proceed upon some secret expedition.

PARIS, 30 *Vendemaire, September* 24.

Buonaparte, General in Chief.

Head quarters at Passeriano, 23th Fructidor.

SOLDIERS,

We will celebrate the 1st Vendemaire, the epoch most dear to the French; it will be a day most celebrated in the annals of the world.

It is from this day that the foundation of the republic, the organization of a great nation, the call of a great nation to astonish and console the world by its destinies, is dated.

Soldiers! separated from your country and triumphant over Europe, they were preparing chains for you; you knew it—you have flown; the people awaited and marked out the traitors, and already they were in irons.

You will learn by the proclamation of the Executive Directory what are the private qualities of the soldiery, and particularly of the divisions of the army of Italy, with surprising. That preference does us honour: the hatred of gratitude, tyrants, and slaves, will be in history our best title to glory and immortality.

We return thanks to the courage of all magistrates of the republic, to the armies of the Sambre and Meuse and of the Rhine, to the patriots, to the representatives who have remained faithful to the destiny of France;—they have done by one blow what we have been doing for the country these six years.

BUONAPARTE.

Our Lisle plenipotentiaries are on their return to Paris. Two couriers are set off for the commanders in chief, with instructions to attack the enemy at every point.—Bulletin de Paris.

The festival of the foundation of the republic was celebrated the day before yesterday (Sept. 22) and surpassed in magnificence, all those which have taken place since the federation of 1790. The numerous assemblage of citizens, the enthusiasm during the ceremony, the best order maintained amid upwards of 150,000 spectators who filled the Field of Mars and the vast avenues leading to it, the civic songs, the dances, the cries of Live the Republic, repeated on all sides, the acclamations with which the brilliant procession of the Directory was welcomed on its passage, the fine appearance of the troops stationed on the ground as if to represent victory, and, lastly, the general aspect of Paris on this glorious day, must have inspired every friend of liberty with joy and hope.—Redacteur.

September 28.

Yesterday evening it was currently reported, that Buonaparte had forced a body of 30,000 Austrians to lay down their arms. But as the report has not been confirmed this morning by the official journals, the Conservateur and the Redacteur, we think it at least premature. However, it is certain that Buonaparte has received orders to attack, and that he had previously taken his measures so well, that we are in hopes of soon getting intelligence of some very brilliant success in Italy. The different divisions of the army were to have been put in motion on the second of Vendemaire.

LONDON, *September* 30.

By letters from admiral Duncan's fleet, we learn, that they have experienced some very heavy gales of wind, in which some of the ships suffered some damage. The Agamemnon and Inflexible have been obliged to come into port, but the admiral had previously been joined by commodore Trollope in the Sylph, of 74 guns, and the Adamante of 50.

A letter from Naples of the 2d instant, mentions an extraordinary escape of a Neapolitan frigate, of 28 guns, from five Tunisian galleys off the island of Sardinia, as, under favour of a breeze, and by a sudden attack made by the frigate, at the instant the galleys were coming down to board her, they were thrown into such confusion, that only one of them being able to lay along side the frigate, the rough treatment it received induced the rest to abandon the enterprise, after losing a number of men, and leaving the first galley in the hands of the Neapolitans.

October 2.

Dispatches from lord Bridport's fleet were received at the office of the secretary to the admiralty at Whitehall on Saturday, from whence they were conveyed to earl Spencer at Wimbledon.

Lieutenant Digby Dent arrived at the admiralty yesterday evening, with dispatches from the earl Vincent, dated off the harbour of Cadiz, where the admiral remained at the departure of the above officer.

October 3.

Mr. Vick did not carry dispatches to France, as was so industriously reported on Friday night; but carried papers for lord Grenville in the usual way in which that noble lord transacts the public business. No proposition then has been made to the French; and it is expected that a blue paper, or a collection of papers, will speedily be made public, giving an account of the conduct of the negociation at Lille. The principal agents have been daily employed in the preparation of this manifesto for some time past.

Camille Jordan is said to have been imprisoned at Middlebourg soon after his arrival in Holland; Suard, editor of the Nouvelle Politique, Pastoret and Bailly d'Anglas are arrested in Switzerland.

Yesterday evening a French flag of truce arrived at Dover, by which M. Sercey, a French courier, brought a dispatch from the commissioners of the Directory, addressed to lord Malmesbury. This dispatch was instantly sent off by a special messenger to London, where it arrived at two o'clock this morning. We cannot take upon us to state the nature of this communication.—It may be merely the answer of the commissioners to the letter written by lord Malmesbury, which has been so much the subject of discussion, but to which ministers have said, that they expected no favourable answer. This day will prove to us, whether the French Directory have relaxed from their demands or not. It shall be our study to procure the best information for our readers on a matter so truly interesting to them.

At the same time a Danish vessel arrived with passengers, and by this vessel we have the Paris journals up to Friday last, the 29th inst. They do not contain any interesting news. Nothing decisive has occurred at Udina. The armies remain in the same positions, and though there appears to be some alarm of commotion in the provinces, it is feeble and unsupported. No account is yet given of the war republic on the left bank of the Rhine, except what the journals have received like ourselves, through the German prints, and it seems to pass with us as a common event unworthy of occupying a place in the public mind.

The escort of the deputies, under summary judgement of transportation, arrived at Rochfort on the 21st September, they were embarked the same day at noon, and the wind being favourable, they were expected in a few hours to be out of sight. Thus the execrable sentence of the Directory against these men, without trial, is carried into effect, and the wretched imitators of their tyranny in every country of the world, will have to quote their example of injustice for the persecution of the men whose opinions they dread. Whether these men were guilty or innocent, is foreign to the question. It is only by trial that justice could be satisfied. [Morning Chronicle.]

It was not hitherto known that the French had contributed to the check the English suffered at Teneriffe. We learn to-day that the good genius of our allies had thrown most apropos on their coasts for their defence 150 men of the great nation. This circumstance, as wonderful as it was unforeseen, very much served to increase the shame of the repulsed English; but that which, above all, added to the combinations of a destiny the most romantic in that Drake was there. [Le Republicain.]

LA FAYETTE

Was liberated August 27. Previous to which the emperor asked of him a declaration.—The terms of the demand may be conceived from the following, which was the effect:

DECLARATION

Of general La Fayette, dated Olmutz, August 26, 1797.

The commission with which the marquis de Chasteller is intrusted, appears to relate to three points:

1. His Imperial majesty wishes to ascertain the true state of our situation at Olmutz.—I am not disposed to prefer any complaint upon the subject; the detailed circumstances respecting it may be found in the letters received or sent back, which were transmitted by my wife to the Austrian government; and if his Imperial majesty is not satisfied by reading over the orders sent in his name from Vienna, I am willing to give the marquis de Chasteller any information he may think proper to desire.

2. His majesty the emperor and king wishes to be assured that, upon my release, I shall immediately set out for America.—I have frequently signified this to have been my intention. But, as an answer, under the present circumstances, might seem to admit the right of exacting such a condition, I do not judge it proper to comply with this demand.

3. His majesty the emperor and king does me the honour to signify to me that the principles which I profess, being incompatible with the security of the Austrian government, it is his pleasure that I should not re-enter his dominions without his special permission.—I have duties from which I am not at liberty to withdraw myself; I am under obligations of duty to the United States; above all, I am under obligations of duty to France, and I can contract no engagement inconsistent with those rights which my country holds over me. With these exceptions, I can assure the general Marquis de Chasteller, that it is my invariable resolution never to set foot on any territory subject to his majesty the king of Bohemia and Hungary; consequently I, the undersigned, engage myself to his majesty the emperor and king, never at any time, to enter into any of his hereditary dominions, without having first obtained his special permission, provided this engagement is not understood to contravene the right my country holds over me.

(Signed) LA FAYETTE.

The Directory invited general La Fayette to return to France, and this invitation has been renewed since

the late revolution. He will, no doubt, accept the invitation, and go to Paris, to acknowledge the obligations that he is under for the interference of the Directory in his favour, but we understand he is going to Spa or Aix la Chapelle to take the waters for the recovery of his health.

NEW-LONDON, *November 22.*

From Boston Papers of the 17th and 18th inst.

From Europe we have had several arrivals since our last; as will be seen by our marine information. The article most interesting to Americans, is that which announces the arrival of our extra commissioners at Paris. Being received through two channels, from France and England, a degree of credence may be attached to the account. We know not what will be their reception or success.

Moreau is blamed for dilatoriness in forwarding the documents he intercepted, and it is said is suspended. Bouillay, of one of the Councils, is writing an essay on the moral and political causes of the transactions of September 4. Augereau is appointed generalissimo of the armies of the Rhine and Moselle and Sambre and Meuse. Every preparation is making for hostilities with Germany; some say they have actually commenced. The French do not appear to expect a compromise. General La Fayette, who is certainly at liberty, is invited to France by the new Directory.

Captain Shillaber arrived at Salem, on Thursday from Bourdeaux, informs, that upwards of 3000 persons were arrested and banished from that city, since the late change of affairs. The city of Lyons, (to often the devoted sacrifice since commencement of the revolution) possessed by those who are called "Royalists," had been taken by the republicans, after a bombardment of two days. Some rencontres had taken place in the south of France between troops attached to opposite parties. That a plan really existed, and was conducted by Pichegru and others, for the introduction of royalty, seems not to have been doubted at Bourdeaux, to a great majority of whose citizens its success would probably have been agreeable.

The Orrington, American East-Indiaman, was attacked in the British channel, by a French privateer. She had means of defence and used them. The privateer struck to her; when she was bid to sheer off, but to be more careful for the future of meddling with Americans.

NEW-YORK, *November 27.*

The entertainment given to the president of the United States in this city cost each guest *six dollars*: when he passed through Brunswick, a dinner, of which he partook with the principal citizens, is said to have cost *six shillings* to each person. This is mentioned, not to accuse either of prodigality or parsimony; for the variation of circumstances may have made of both prices equally proper, and both entertainments equally agreeable; but the singularity of the fact deserves notice.

November 28.

FATAL INSANITY.

Yesterday about noon Ferdinand Loewenstern, aged about 40, and a young woman by the name of Elizabeth Folkenhan, aged 24, were found dead in a bed at Miss Folkenhan's, in the Bowery.

On this truly shocking discovery a jury of inquest was immediately summoned, who found, by letters which were on the table from each party, and other corroborating circumstances, that they had mutually agreed to die in this way—on which they adjudged, that Loewenstern first shot Elizabeth Folkenhan, by her consent, and then shot himself.

It appears that her sister had sent to the house by a negro boy, but could not get admittance; and while the door was breaking open, the discharge of a pistol was heard; and on ascending, both the man and woman were found dead, and two pistols appeared in such a position as convinced the jury of the justness of their verdict. The parties are said to have been disappointed lovers.

The Boston Mercury of the 21st inst. contains no advices relative to the hostile disposition of the emperor of Russia. It mentions the arrival of the Active, 42 days from Hamburg, at Plymouth; and that letters by her said "the war would be continued with spirit."

Annapolis, December 7.

To morrow is appointed for the examination of the different Schools in St. John's College. The public speaking will begin at 3 o'clock.

The Senate in a body on the 28th November waited on the President of the United States, with the following answer to his address to both houses, at the opening of the present session.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE communications you have thought proper to make in your speech to both houses of congress, on the opening of their present session, afford additional proofs of the attention, integrity and firmness which have always marked your official character.

We cannot but approve of the measures you had taken to ascertain the date and decline of the contagious sickness which has so lately afflicted the city of Philadelphia, and the pleasing circumstance that congress is now assembled at that place, without hazard to the health of its members, evinces the propriety of your having postponed a determination to convene the national legislature at any other place—We shall take into consideration the law of 1794 on this subject, and will readily concur in any amendment which may be deemed expedient.

It would have given us much pleasure to have received your congratulations on the re-establishment of peace in Europe and the restoration of security to the persons and property of our citizens from injustice and violence at sea—but though these events so desirable to our country and the world, have not taken place, yet we have abundant cause of gratitude to the Great Disposer of human events for interior tranquillity and personal security, for propitious seasons—prosperous agriculture—productive fisheries and general improvement, and above all, for a rational spirit of civil and religious liberty—and a calm, but steady determination, to support our sovereignty against all open and secret attacks.

We learn with satisfaction that our envoys extraordinary to the French republic had safely arrived in Europe, and were proceeding to the scene of negotiation—and whatever may be the result of the mission, we are perfectly satisfied that nothing on your part has been omitted which could in any way conduce to a successful conclusion of the negotiation upon terms compatible with the safety, honour and interest of the United States. And we are fully convinced that in the mean time a manifestation of the unanimity and energy of which the people of the United States have given such memorable proofs, and a proper exertion of those resources of national defence which we possess, will essentially contribute to the preservation of peace, and the attainment of justice.

We think, Sir, with you, that the commerce of the United States is essential to the growth, comfort and prosperity of our country—and that the faith of society is pledged for the preservation of the rights of commercial and sea faring, no less than of other citizens—and even if our negotiation with France should terminate favourably, and the war in Europe cease, yet the state of society which unhappily prevails in so great a portion of the world, and the experience of past times, under better circumstances, unite in warning us that a commerce so extensive, and which holds out so many temptations to lawless plunderers can never be safe without protection and defence—and we hold ourselves obliged by every tie of duty which binds us to our constituents, to promote and concur in such measures of marine defence as may convince our merchants and seamen that their rights are not sacrificed, nor their injuries forgotten.

We regret that notwithstanding the clear and explicit terms of the treaty between the United States and his Catholic majesty, the Spanish garrisons are not yet withdrawn from our territory, nor the running of the boundary line commenced. The United States have been faithful in the performance of their obligations to Spain, and had reason to expect a compliance equally prompt on the part of that power. We still, however, indulge the hope, that the convincing answers which have been given to the objections stated by the Spanish officers to the immediate execution of the treaty will have their proper effect, and that this treaty, so mutually beneficial to the contracting parties, will be finally observed with good faith. We, therefore, entirely approve of your determination to continue in readiness to receive the posts and to run the line of partition between our territory and that of the king of Spain. Attempts to alienate the affections of the Indians, to form them into a confederacy, and to excite them to actual hostility against the United States, whether made by foreign agents or by others, are so injurious to our interests at large, and so inhuman with respect to our citizens inhabiting the adjacent territory, as to deserve the most exemplary punishment, and we will cheerfully afford our aid in framing a law which may prescribe a punishment adequate to the commission of crimes so heinous.

The several objects you have pointed out to the attention of the legislature, whether they regard our internal or external relations, shall receive from us that attention which they merit, and we will readily concur in all such measures as may be necessary, either to enable us to fulfil our engagements at home, or to cause ourselves to be respected abroad. And at this portentous period, when the powers of Europe, with whom we are connected by treaty or commerce, are in so critical a situation, and when the conduct of some of those powers towards the United States, is so hostile and menacing, the several branches of the government are, in our opinion, called upon, with peculiar importunity to unite—And by union not only to devise and carry into effect those measures on which the safety and prosperity of our country depend, but also to undeceive those nations who, regarding us as a weak and divided people, have pursued systems of aggression inconsistent with a state of peace between independent nations. And, Sir, we beg leave to assure you, that we derive a singular consolation from the reflection, that at such a time the executive part of our government has been committed to your hands. For in your integrity, talents and firmness, we place the most entire confidence.

To which the President was pleased to make the following reply:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

I THANK you for this address.—When, after the most laborious investigation, and serious reflection, without partial considerations, or personal motives, measures have been adopted or recommended, I can receive no higher testimony of their rectitude, than the approbation of an assembly, so independent, patriotic and enlightened, as the senate of the United States.

Nothing has afforded me more entire satisfaction, than the coincidence of your judgment with mine, in the opinion of the essential importance of our commerce, and the obvious necessity of a maritime defence. What is it that has drawn to Europe the superfluous riches of the three other quarters of the globe, but a marine? What is it that has drained the wealth of Europe itself into the coffers of two or three of its principal commercial powers, but a marine?

The world has furnished no example of a flourishing commerce, without a maritime protection; and a moderate knowledge of mankind and history will convince any one that no such shadow can ever arise. A mercantile marine and a military marine must grow up together: one cannot long exist without the other.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States,
November 28th, 1797.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

November 30.

The Speaker announced the hour to be arrived, which the president of the United States had appointed to receive the address of the house to his late speech, and the Speaker attended by the members accordingly waited upon the president at his house, with the following address:

SIR,

WHILE our sympathy is excited by the recent sufferings of the citizens of Philadelphia, we participate in the gratification which you are pleased to express, that the duration of the late calamity was so limited, as to render unnecessary the expence and inconvenience that would have been incident to the convention of congress in another place; and we shall readily attend to every useful amendment of the law which contemplates the event of contagious sickness at the seat of government.

In lamenting the increase of the injuries offered to the persons and property of our citizens, we fully acknowledge the continuance of your anxious tranquillity, and the attendant feelings of which can remind us, as alleviations of such fatal effects of injustice and violence.

Whatever may be the result of the mission to the French republic, your early and uniform attachment to the interest of our country, your important services in the struggle for its independence, and your unceasing exertions for its welfare, afford no room to doubt of the sincerity of your efforts to conduct the negotiation to a successful conclusion, on such terms as may be compatible with the safety, honour and interest of the United States. We have also a firm reliance upon the energy and unanimity of the people of these States, in the assertion of their rights, and on their determination to exert, upon all proper occasions, their ample resources in providing for the national defence.

The importance of commerce, and its beneficial influence upon agriculture, arts, and manufactures, have been verified in the growth and prosperity of our country. It is essentially connected with the other great interests of the community. They must flourish and decline together, and while the extension of our navigation and trade, naturally excites the jealousy, and tempts the avarice of other nations, we are firmly persuaded, that the numerous and deserving class of citizens engaged in these pursuits, and dependant on them for their subsistence, has a strong and indispensable claim to our support and protection.

The delay of the Spanish officers to fulfil the treaty existing with his Catholic majesty, is a source of deep regret. We learn, however, with satisfaction, that you still indulge hopes of removing the objections which have been made to its execution, and that you have continued in readiness to receive the posts. Disposed to perform with fidelity, our national engagements, nothing shall be wanting on our part to obtain the same justice from others, which we exercise towards them.

Our abhorrence cannot be too strongly expressed, of the intrigues of foreign agents, to alienate the affections of the Indian nations, and to rouse them to acts of hostility against the United States. No means in our power, should be omitted of providing for the suppression of such cruel practices, and for the adequate punishment of their atrocious authors.

Upon the other interesting subjects noticed in your address, we shall bestow the requisite attention. To preserve inviolate the public faith, by providing for the due execution of our treaties; to indemnify those who may have just claims to retribution upon the United States, for expences incurred in defending the property, and relieving the necessities of our unfortunate fellow-citizens; to guard against evasions of the laws intended to secure advantages to the navigation of our own vessels; and especially to prevent, by all possible means, an unnecessary accumulation of the public debt, are duties which we shall endeavour to keep in view, and discharge with assiduity.

We regard, with great anxiety, the singular and portentous situation of the principal powers of Europe. It were devoutly to be wished, that the United States, remote from the seat of war and discord, unambitious of conquests; respecting the rights of other nations; and desirous, merely, to avail themselves of their natural resources, might be permitted to behold the scenes which desolate that quarter of the globe, with only those sympathetic emotions which are natural to the lovers of peace, and friends of the human race. But we are led, by events, to associate with these feelings, a sense of the dangers which menace our security and peace. We rely upon your assurances of a zealous and hearty concurrence in such measures as may be necessary to avert these dangers; and nothing on our part shall be wanting to repel them, which the honour, safety and prosperity of our country may require.

To which the President returned the following Answer:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I receive this address from the house of representatives of the United States with peculiar pleasure.

Your approbation of the meeting of congress in this city, and of those other measures of the executive au-

thority of forwarding to you a communication in my address to both houses at the opening of the session, afford me great satisfaction; as the strongest wishes of my heart is to give satisfaction to the people and their representatives, by a faithful discharge of my duty.

The confidence you express in the sincerity of my endeavours, and in the unanimity of the people, does me much honour, and gives me great joy.

I rejoice in that harmony which appears in the legislature of all the branches of the government, on the importance of our commerce, and our obligations to defend it, as well as in all the other subjects recommended to your consideration, and sincerely congratulate you, and our fellow-citizens at large, on this appearance, so auspicious to the honour, interest and happiness of the nation.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, Nov. 23, 1797.

For SALE,

A FEW families of NEGROES, consisting of two women and four children, all girls, two fit for service, one ditto, four ditto, one girl, three boys, two fit for service, one ditto, two ditto, both boys; some man, his wife and child, as likely negroes as any in America; they have all had the small-pox except a few small ones.

GEORGE SMITH.

Calvert county, Lyon's creek, Dec. 2, 1797.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on November 3, an Irish girl, who says her name is MARY POWERS, she is of short stature, and chunky built, of light complexion, and short bushy hair, but commonly wears a braid; her clothing is a striped cotton gown and purple petticoat, cotton stockings, and stuff shoes, white gold ear-bobs, gold ring, and sundry other things of that kind; she says she came into Baltimore in the brig Polly, captain Delano, and was sold to a Mr. Reister Seabrooks, of M'Allister's town, in the state of Pennsylvania, who sold her to Mr. Alder Smith. Her master is desired to come and take her away in two months from the above date, or she will be sold for her prison fees and other expences, according to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

November 15, 1797.

To be SOLD, agreeably to the last will and testament of captain ROBERT SANDERS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Friday the 3d day of December next, for CASH,

THE late dwelling PLANTATION of the said deceased, containing about two hundred and twenty acres of land. Also will be sold, on the same day, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of one negro woman and child, household and kitchen furniture, horses, hogs, cattle and sheep, plantation utensils, a quantity of Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, corn fodder, straw &c. &c. &c. &c.

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

The sale to commence precisely at 10 o'clock.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are once more desired to make payment, and those having claims to bring them in.

November 29, 1797.

In CHANCERY, November 23, 1797.

David M'Meehan, against Richard Curson, and the representatives of William M'Laughlin.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for recording a deed executed by the said Richard Curson and William M'Laughlin, as trustees of William Hammond, on the nineteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, for conveying unto the complainant all his the said *William Hammond's half share*, and dividend of the estate, real and personal, which he doth now or may hereafter inherit, in consequence of the death of his nephew, Thomas Hughes Hammond, in Anne-Arundel county, and all those tracts of land lying in Hampshire county, Virginia, which were conveyed by James Kelso and James Wilson to said Hammond, on the fourth day of October, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, and one tract of land in Accomack county, in Virginia, which was conveyed by a certain John Trakle to the said William Hammond, about the twenty-ninth day of May, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven; the bill states, that the said William M'Laughlin, since the execution of the said deed, hath departed this life, leaving no known heirs; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the City Gazette before the last day of December next, that the said Richard Curson, and the heirs of the said William M'Laughlin, if any such there be, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in May next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, praying an act to authorise the levy court of St. Mary's county to assess annually a sum of money on said county, to be paid me for support of my daughter Elizabeth Goodrich, an idiot, aged seventeen years.

MARY GOODRICH.

October 3, 1797.

MOSES MACCUBBIN,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-Dresser,

Church-street, opposite to Mrs Wharfe's Tavern,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

The following Articles, viz.

HAIR POWDER.

Marshalls, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Common.

POMATUMS, SOFT and HARD.

Rose, Franchispane, Marshalls, Lemon, Bergamot, Lavender, Thyme and Orange.

An infallible pomatum that will nourish the hair, make it grow thick and long, and preserve it to extreme old age.

SOAPS.

Patent, Windsor, Violet, Jessamine, Chymical, Pearl cakes, Liquid for shaving and common.

Royal chymical paste for rendering the arms and hands delicately white and soft, it prevents them from chopping or cracking, gives one of the greatest purchases of natural blooming beauty, and is far superior to any kind of cosmetic in use.

Wash Balls of the first quality.

ESSENCES.

Sweet Basil, Sanfpareille, Tuberole, Millifleur, Bergamot, Lavender and Lemon.

WATERS.

Double distilled Lavender, Hungary, Sanfpareille, and Tafegrafs.

FOR THE TEETH,

Tooth-brushes, tooth-powder, tooth-picks, with elegant cases of different kinds.

FOR THE HAIR.

Plaiching, crisping and curling irons, powder knives, hair scissars, with handsome cases; hair wands, powder bags, swandown, silk and thread puffs, powder boxes, tortoise-shell, ivory, and horn combs, of all kinds, and a large quantity of the best RUSSIA BEAR'S GREASE, that will thicken the hair, and hasten the growth thereby, nourish it at the roots, and prevent it from turning grey.

Milk of Roses of the best quality.

RAZORS, &c.

The first quality razors, ballie and Jesse's strops, warranted; lip-salve; smelling bottles, with silver tops, and a variety of other kinds; ivory and common shaving brushes; the genuine court plaister, and a variety of dressing cases, with utensils complete; red morocco shaving cases, containing the whole apparatus for shaving or dressing; false tails and braids; patent shoe blacking; elegant yard measures, with a smelling-bottle at the end of them; a large quantity of small phials, containing different kinds of perfumes; shaving boxes complete; shoe-strings; elastic neck-bolsters; lockets and breast pins of different kinds, and starch of the best quality.

M. MACCUBBIN,

Actuated by a due regard to the sacred principles of gratitude, tenders his most grateful thanks for that liberal patronage which a generous and indulgent public have afforded him, and he flatters himself that while his mind is animated by a lively sense of preceding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to the claim of universal approbation.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on the 10th day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

THE PLANTATION where WILLIAM POSTON formerly resided, lying in Charles county, near the Cool Springs, containing upwards of three hundred acres of land, on which is a good brick dwelling house, 24 feet by 28, with two chimneys, three convenient rooms below stairs, three above, and three in the cellar, a very good barn, kitchen, corn house, &c. The land is well watered, has a plenty of rail timber and firewood, and is well adapted to the produce of corn, wheat, and tobacco. Also a lot of eighty-two and one third acres, within half a mile of the above mentioned plantation, lying on Gilbert Swamp, on which is a grist mill in good repair, with two pair of stones, and a bolting cloth; about half the last mentioned lot is rich bottom, and might at a small expence be converted into good meadow; adjoining this lot is another, containing the same number of acres, with about the same quality of bottom; each of them have a sufficiency of rail timber and firewood. The three parcels of land will be sold separately to accommodate purchasers. One years credit will be given, on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, and a title will be made to the land as soon as the purchase money is paid.

WILLIAM POSTON, Trustee.

November 15, 1797. w3

FOUND,

On Monday morning,

A BANK NOTE,

The owner may have it by describing it and paying for this advertisement.

CHARLES L. NEVITT.

Annapolis, November 20, 1797.

To be SOLD, for READY MONEY, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the 16th of December next,

THE lease of a LOT of GROUND, very pleasantly situated near the Dock in the city of Annapolis, late the property of JOHN ADAM BAYER, deceased; the lease is for seventy-five years, commencing the 29th of September, 1790, paying an annual ground rent of 6s pounds current money. On this lot is a tan yard, all the vats almost new, a bark mill and mill house, a two story brick dwelling house, 30 by 28 feet, a brick kitchen, and currier's shop, the whole in good order and ready for the reception of the purchaser; also a quantity of bark, and the implements of trade. The premises are sold to discharge the debts of the deceased, and in the first instance a mortgage to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esquire.

ALLEN QUYNN, Executor.

November, 13, 1797.

SETH SWEETSER,

RETURNS his thanks to his customers and the public in general for the favours in the line of his business, and informs them that he still carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business, in all its branches, in the best manner. He has just received a large quantity of the best Boston bend sole leather, which he will sell on reasonable terms, for cash, or green hides; also has kid for sale, side leather and calf skins, and all kinds of Shoe-maker's tools, shoe thread, twine, linsted, whale and tanner oil, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. He has a valuable young Wench for sale, that is used to Kitchen work.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

S. MAYNARD, Clk.

THE PARISH of ALL HALLOWS, in Anne-Arundel county, being now vacant, the VESTRY will receive applications from any episcopal minister.

By order of the vestry,

JOHN JACOBS, Register.

November 15, 1797. 5w

Queen-Anne's county, October 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to all my creditors, that I intend to petition the honourable legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency in my favour, occasioned by many unfortunate and unforeseen circumstances.

JOSEPH EVERITT.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

TO any person apprehending and delivering at this place negro ISAAC, who left here yesterday morning, and is endeavouring to cross the Bay, this rout will be to the Delaware state, or Philadelphia; though a very timid fellow it will be difficult to apprehend him, as he runs remarkably fast; he is very black, and stoops a little, brisk and active, rather spare, but well proportioned, uncommonly slim betwixt his knee and calf of the leg, and a small space betwixt his two upper fore teeth, easily discovered when he laughs; generally wrinkles his forehead and manifests confusion when charged with any kind of offence; he formerly belonged to a widow Vickers, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make some stay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horse rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his misconduct since he belonged to me, having always been spared by his fair promises and amendment for some time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of stealing from his fellow servants, and twice in a short time has he broke my store-room, and apprehending that he could be spared no longer, has made his escape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he shall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency to acquit me of debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS NICHOLLS, of John.

October 9, 1797.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on his land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Deep Creek, formerly the property of Stephen Steward, deceased.

JOHN GWINN.

Annapolis, October 24, 1797.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has received a few SPRING CLOCKS, and an assortment of gold, gilt, and silver warranted WATCHES, gold, gilt, and steel CHAINS, and a variety of JEWELLERY, and other articles in his line, which he will sell low for CASH.

N. B. The highest price given for old silver.

Annapolis, November 8, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land lying near Patapsco river, in Anne-Arundel county, called The Bare Savannah, agreeably to the act for marking and bounding land.

SAMUEL HAWKINS.

w4

November 11, 1797.

RIDGELY and EVANS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And Offer for Sale,

A general Assortment of Goods,

Suitable to the present Season,

Consisting of

SUPERFINE, second and coarse broad cloths,
Common and satin striped elastic ditto,
Fashionable cord, mixed, Ramped, and plain cassimers,
Double mill'd ditto,
Devonshire kersey,
Ladies and gentlemens superfine coatings,
Common mixt and striped ditto,
Superfine and common white, red, scarlet and yellow flannels,
Green baize, halfthicks, plains, and kerseys,
Blue, green and white Kendal cottons,
Fearnought,
Sailors ready made great coats, jackets and trousers,
Mill'd and yarn stockings and gloves,
Double rose and common stripe blankets,
Moreens, taboreens, and lone's spinning,
Durants, calimancoes and fine black russels,
Bombazeens, alapeens and bombazets,
Wildbores, cloaking and common camblets,
Brown and black crapes,
Changeable poplins,
Princess and fancy stuffs,
Fustians, fatinets and royal ribs,
Corduroy, velvarets, hunters, and fancy cords and thicksets,
Marseilles, corded dimities, bed-ticks and checks,
A beautiful assortment of swandown, lionet cloths, mole-skin and tambour'd cassimer vest shapes,
7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens,
9-8 and 5-4 fine Irish and Russia sheetings,
Russia drab and ravens duck,
7-8 and 5-4 diaper,
7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 diaper table-cloths,
Cambricks & long lawns,
Douglas, brown rolls, ticklenburgs and brown hempen linens,
An elegant assortment of tambour'd, striped, cross barred and plain jaconet and dress book muslin,
Muslin aprons, handkerchiefs and cravats,
Superfine 7-8 and 6-4 Indian scarlet and book muslins,
A very general assortment of fashionable light and dark chintzes and calicoes,
Stamped muslin & chintz shawls,
Ribands, edgings, tapes & ferrets,
Worsted bindings and galloons,
Threads assorted,
Shoe ditto, in hanks and balls,
Sewing, embroidering and tambour silks,
Pins and needles,
Ladies kid, Morocco and stuff slippers,
Lutestrings, taffities, modes and sarcenet,
Ladies black, white and coloured satins,
Gentlemens black satin & silk florentines,
Silk velvets, assorted, in colours,
Girls, youths, and boys cotton & worsted stockings,
Ladies and gentlemens gauze, worsted, cotton and silk ditto,
Ladies paper, satin and beaver hats,
Mens, youths and boys fine and coarse ditto,
Leipers and rappee snuff,
Best sweet scent chewing tobacco,
A very general assortment of best quality pen and pocket knives,
Ladies and gentlemens Morocco pocket-books, with instruments,
Japanned waiters and tea trays,
Brass candlesticks and steel snuffers,
Shovels and tongs,
Hearth and sweeping brooms,
Iron tea kettles,
4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. & 20d. flat point nails,
Hob-nails, shoe-tacks, & awl blades,
Best battle and common gunpowder,
Patent and common shot,
Earthen, glass, and China ware,
Scin twine, &c.

ALSO GROCERIES,

Imperial, fresh hyson, hyson skin, souchong, and congo teas, coffee, loaf and brown sugar, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

All of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash, or on the usual credit to their punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks to their friends, and the public in general, for past favours, and hope, by their strict attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

All those who are indebted to them by bond or note of considerable time standing, are requested to call and settle the same, and those who are in arrears on open account of more than twelve months standing, are hereby required to close them by paying up the same, or giving bond or note, with approved security, if required. Those who do not comply with this request may expect that suits will commence against them to the next county court.

Annapolis, November 14, 1797.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOHN F. BEALL.

Charles county, October 16, 1797.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING A DIGEST OF THE LAWS of MARYLAND,

FROM THE YEAR 1785, TO THE PERIOD OF PUBLICATION:

Containing all the Laws from that to the present time, inclusive:

THE object which this intention contemplates, is to publish every Law, now in force, in periodical order, with marginal references and notes, to obviate obscurities created, the consequence of progressive subdivisions, which necessarily resulted, to answer the annual purposes of legislative convenience. The Laws within this space of time, include all our STATUTES, since Hanson's COMPILATION, and many of them, of the first importance to the people.

The complaints which have been frequently made by the student, in toiling through the dreary course of many perplexing sessions, unavoidably clouded by enumerated additions, amendments and repeals, often produce to his inquiries both doubt and uncertainty. The MERCHANT and FARMER have also frequently evidenced a solicitude, that these Laws were comprised in a clearer view, to abate the difficulties that occur in perusal. Hence it becomes the duty of the citizen, during intervals of leisure from necessary avocations, to digest a plan to remedy the evil.

The multiplicity of Laws is one of the grievances attendant on free governments, for when a Law, which is the "rule of our civil conduct," is enacted at the will of a despot, or aristocratic body, it generally remains fixed, and without frequent alteration or addition. On the contrary, when a REPRESENTATIVE, or FREE GOVERNMENT, LIKE OUR OWN, act in a legislative capacity, from the very freedom and spirit of the organization, our codes are naturally swelled to a more bulky size, sometimes from the frequency of change in our representation, and sometimes from kindred causes. Though this is one of the consequent defects (for human perfection is unattainable) of free governments, yet when we consider the unparallelled privileges and blessings we enjoy, under our Constitution and Laws, unknown to any nation in the civilized world, we should not be unmindful of our duty, unanimously to co-operate in the most earnest and zealous benedictions to Heaven, for such signal marks of divine favour.

This plan, more copiously displayed, will be presented to the next session of Assembly, for their approbation; because the author is of opinion, that it is not right to interfere with any acts of the constituted authorities, without their previous acquiescence. The glaring injuries that have grown out of such evil practices, have already been too manifest to require animadversion, and too severely felt by us a people, not to discourage repetition. The whole, it is trusted, will be found useful to the magistrate, the merchant, the farmer, and the mechanic. If it should prove so in event, the labours of the compiler will be abundantly rewarded.

CONDITIONS.

I. That this work will be printed and bound in one volume, and put to press as soon as the subscription is sufficiently enlarged to defray the expences of printing.

II. That the whole will be printed on good paper and good type.

III. That each subscriber, at the time of subscribing, shall pay *Five Dollars* in advance, for every copy subscribed for, (to enable the printer to go speedily through with the work) and the balance on delivery of the book.

IV. That the price will be as moderate as books of the same kind, containing the same quantity of matter, are sold for: it cannot be ascertained at present, with accuracy, what the expence of printing will be, and therefore no fixed price can yet be promulged.

V. That if any invisible accident should counteract this plan, so as to produce miscarriage, or to prevent it from being carried into execution; in such case, or cases, the money advanced, shall be returned to the respective persons subscribing.

☞ Subscriptions received by Messrs. James Rice, & Co. and George Hill, booksellers in Baltimore, and by Frederick Green, Annapolis.

The subscriber will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 16th of December next, at the house of Mrs. HALKERSTONE, in Upper-Marlborough,

SUNDRY articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and some NEGROES, late the property of Mrs. ANNE LEEKE, deceased. For the amount of purchases under ten pounds the cash will be expected, and above that sum negotiable notes, with approved endorsers, at sixty days. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, A. M.

3 w WILLIAM KILTY.

November 21, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit from nine o'clock every morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

JNO. F. HARRIS, Clk.

A Bargain Offered.

I will SELL, on moderate terms,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and it is very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogsheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There is seeded for the benefit of the purchaser between seventy and eighty bushels of wheat. A small part of the purchase money must be paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first day of January next, and as extensive credit will be given for the residue. Bonds with approved security, will be required from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by

tf JONATHAN R. WILMER.

November 2, 1797.

BANK of BALTIMORE,

November 2, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders, that an election for FIFTEEN DIRECTORS will be held at BARRAN's Tavern, on Monday the 4th day of December next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the president and directors,

JAMES COX, Cashier.

N. B. By act of incorporation, five of the present directors are not eligible for the next year.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a fireight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

WE, the subscribers, having suffered much injury from persons of different classes crossing over our fields on Patapsco with the pretence of hunting, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from hunting within our said enclosures, with either dog or gun; any person or persons hunting therein after this notice shall be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

P. HAMMOND,
R. HAMMOND,
HENRY H. DORSEY.

October 28, 1797. 6 w

TAKE notice, that I also forewarn all persons hunting within my enclosures on the Head of Severn, and will give a reward of one guinea to any person that will inform me, and establish the fact, on any person or persons that may hunt therein without my permission, after the above notice.

P. HAMMOND.

To be SOLD Cheap,

A VERY neat and perfectly good PHAETON, with harness for a pair of horses. Inquire of the Printer.

October 25, 1797. 7 w

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.